

## Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission Report

September 2007

## CHAPTER 2.2.12.

**RINDERPEST**

## Article 2.2.12.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for rinderpest (RP) shall be 21 days.

For the purpose of this chapter, a *case* includes an animal infected with rinderpest virus (RPV).

For the purpose of this chapter, susceptible animals apply to both domestic and wild artiodactyls.

For the purposes of *international trade*, this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by RPV, but also with the presence of *infection* with RPV in the absence of clinical signs.

Ban on vaccination against rinderpest means a ban on administering a RP vaccine to any susceptible animal and a heterologous vaccine against RP to any large ruminants or pigs.

1. Animal not vaccinated against RP means:

- a) for large ruminants and pigs: an animal that has received neither a RP vaccine nor a heterologous vaccine against RP;
- b) for small ruminants: an animal that has not received a RP vaccine.

2. The following defines the occurrence of RPV *infection*:

- a) RPV has been isolated and identified as such from an animal or a product derived from that animal; or
- b) viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to RP has been identified in samples from one or more animals showing one or more clinical signs consistent with RP, or epidemiologically linked to an *outbreak* of RP, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with RP; or
- c) antibodies to RPV antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in one or more animals with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of RP in susceptible animals, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent *infection* with RP.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

#### Article 2.2.12.2.

##### **RP free country**

To qualify for inclusion in the existing list of RP free countries, a country should:

1. have a record of regular and prompt animal *disease* reporting;
2. send a declaration to the OIE stating that:
  - a) there has been no *outbreak* of RP during the past 24 months,
  - b) no evidence of RPV *infection* has been found during the past 24 months,
  - c) no vaccination against RP has been carried out during the past 24 months,

and supply documented evidence that surveillance for both RP and RPV *infection* in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2. is in operation and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of RP have been implemented;

3. not have imported since the cessation of vaccination any animals vaccinated against RP.

The country will be included in the list only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2 and 3 above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events should be reported promptly to the OIE.

#### Article 2.2.12.3.

##### **Recovery of free status**

When a RP *outbreak* or RPV *infection* occurs in a RP free country, one of the following waiting periods is required to regain the status of RP free country:

1. 3 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy* and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2.; or
2. 3 months after the *slaughter* of all vaccinated animals where a *stamping-out policy*, emergency vaccination and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2.; or
3. 6 months after the last *case* or the last vaccination (according to the event that occurs the latest), where a *stamping-out policy*, emergency vaccination not followed by the *slaughter* of

all vaccinated animals, and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.2.

Where a *stamping-out policy* is not practised, the above waiting periods do not apply but Article 2.2.12.2. applies.

#### Article 2.2.12.4.

### Infected country

When the requirements for acceptance as a RP free country are not fulfilled, a country shall be considered as RP infected.

#### Article 2.2.12.5.

When importing from RP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

#### for RP susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of RP on the day of shipment;
2. remained in a RP free country since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment.

#### Article 2.2.12.6.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

#### for RP susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;
2. RP has not occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the *establishment* of origin of the animals destined for export for at least 21 days prior to their shipment to the *quarantine station* referred to in point 3b) below;
3. the animals:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP on the day of shipment;

- b) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 21 days before introduction into the *quarantine station* referred to in point c) below;
  - c) have not been vaccinated against RP, were isolated in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for RP on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
  - d) were not exposed to any source of *infection* during their transportation from the *quarantine station* to the place of shipment;
4. RP has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the *quarantine station* for 30 days prior to shipment.

Article 2.2.12.7.

When importing from RP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for semen of RP susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1. the donor animals:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP on the day of collection of the semen;
  - b) were kept in a RP free country for at least 3 months prior to collection;
- 2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12.8.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for semen of RP susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1. RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;
- 2. the donor animals:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP on the day of collection of the semen;
  - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no RP susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection, and that RP has not occurred within 10 kilometres of the *establishment* for the 21 days before and after collection;

- c) were vaccinated against RP at least 3 months prior to collection; or
  - d) have not been vaccinated against RP, and were subjected to a diagnostic test on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;
3. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12.9.

When importing from RP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of RP susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1. the donor females were kept in an *establishment* located in a RP free country at the time of collection;
- 2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12.10.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of RP susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1. RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;
- 2. the donor females:
  - a) and all other animals in the *establishment* showed no clinical sign of RP at the time of collection and for the following 21 days;
  - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no RP susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection of the embryos;
  - c) were vaccinated against RP at least 3 months prior to collection; or
  - d) have not been vaccinated against RP, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for RP on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;

3. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.2.12.11.

When importing from RP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *fresh meat* or *meat products* of susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment comes from animals which have been kept in the country since birth or for at least 3 months prior to *slaughter*.

Article 2.2.12.12.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *fresh meat* (excluding offal) of susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat:

1. comes from a country where RP is the subject of a national surveillance programme according to Appendix 3.8.2.;
2. comes from animals which:
  - a) showed no clinical sign of RP within 24 hours before *slaughter*;
  - b) have remained in the country for at least 3 months prior to *slaughter*;
  - c) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment to the approved *abattoir*, and that RP has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the *establishment* during that period;
  - d) were vaccinated against RP at least 3 months prior to shipment to the approved *abattoir*;
  - e) had been transported, in a *vehicle* which was cleansed and disinfected before the animals were loaded, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the approved *abattoir* without coming into contact with other animals which do not fulfil the required conditions for export;
  - f) were slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* in which no RP has been detected during the period between the last *disinfection* carried out before *slaughter* and the date on which the shipment has been dispatched.

Article 2.2.12.13.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:  
for *meat products* of susceptible animals

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. only *fresh meat* complying with the provisions of Article 2.2.12.12. has been used in the preparation of the *meat products*; or
2. the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the RPV in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.1.;
3. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *meat products* with any possible source of RPV.

Article 2.2.12.14.

When importing from RP free countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *milk* and *milk products* intended for human consumption and for products of animal origin (from RP susceptible animals) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals which have been kept in the country since birth or for at least 3 months.

Article 2.2.12.15.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *milk* and cream

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. these products:
  - a) originate from herds or flocks which were not subjected to any restrictions due to RP at the time of *milk* collection;
  - b) have been processed to ensure the destruction of the RPV in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.5. and in Article 3.6.2.6.;

2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of RPV.

Article 2.2.12.16.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for milk products

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. these products are derived from *milk* complying with the above requirements;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *milk products* with a potential source of RPV.

Article 2.2.12.17.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for blood and meat-meals (from susceptible animals)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the manufacturing method for these products included heating to a minimum internal temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes.

Article 2.2.12.18.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for wool, hair, bristles, raw hides and skins (from susceptible animals)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the RPV in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.2., Article 3.6.2.3. and Article 3.6.2.4.;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of RPV.

*Veterinary Authorities* can authorise, without restriction, the import or transit through their territory of semi-processed hides and skins (limed hides, pickled pelts, and semi-processed leather - e.g. wet blue and crust leather), provided that these products have been submitted to the usual chemical and mechanical processes in use in the tanning industry.

Article 2.2.12.19.

When importing from RP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:



for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies and preparations destined for museums (from susceptible animals)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. were completely dried and had no trace on them of skin, flesh or tendon; and/or
2. have been adequately disinfected.

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- 1 *[Note: International veterinary certificates for animal products coming from RP infected countries, may not be required if the products are transported in an approved manner to premises controlled and approved by the Veterinary Authority of the importing country for processing to ensure the destruction of the RPV as described in Article 3.6.2.2., Article 3.6.2.3. and Article 3.6.2.4.]*